IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 26

JESUS THE GREAT MISSIONARY

LESSON TEXT—Luke 8:1-39.

GOLDEN TEXT—The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which is lost.—Luke 19:10.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 4:23; 9:35-38.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Brings a Little Girl Back to Life.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus the Great Missionary.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Jesus Meeting All Human Needs.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Jesus the Ideal Missionary.

I. The Great Missionary's Field (vv. 1-3).

He went throughout every city and village. The true missionary goes to everybody, for all need the gospel.

1. His Message (v. 1). He preached the glad tidings of the kingdom of God. The gospel message is truly good tidings, for the great King is offering to rebellious sinners salvation through Jesus Christ.

2. His Helpers (v. 1.) The twelve apostles were with Him. The missionary should utilize the help of others.

3. Supported by Saved Women (vv. 2, 3). Out of grateful hearts certain women who had experienced the saving power of the gospel ministered unto Jesus of their substance.

II. The Great Missionary Teaching (vv. 4-21).

1. The Parable of the Sower (vv. 4-21.) (1) the sower—Jesus (see Matt. 13:37). (2) The seed—the Word of God (v. 11). (3) The kinds of ground (vv. 5-8). (a) Wayside (v. 5). This foot-trodden path pictures the hard-hearted upon which no impression can be made. The preached word finds no entrance, and Satan snatches it away as birds pick up the grain from the hard-beaten path. In such cases faith cannot spring up and result in salvation (v. 12). (b) Stony ground (v. 6). This is not stones mixed with earth, but a thin layer of earth on a ledge of rock. The seed falling upon such earth springs up quickly, but the plant soon dies when exposed to the sun. This pictures the hearer who receives with joy the message of the gospel, but when persecution and trials come because of following Christ he gives up and deserts the cause (v. 15). (c) Thorny ground (v. 7). This ground is good, but it has thorns growing in it. The seeds spring up, but the plant has no room to develop. This pictures the Christians who bear no Christian fruit because of being preoccupied with "cares, riches and pleasures" of this life (v. 14). (d) Good ground (v. 8). The seed here sprang up and bore fruit to the full measure. This pictures the honest heart which receives the gospel message and allows it to produce in its life a full harvest of grain (v. 15). The application of this parable is found in verses 16-18. The Word of God is compared to a lamp or lighted candle. A Christian who has received the seed in an honest heart is as a lamp. A lamp is of use only as it sends out light.

2. Kinship with Jesus Christ (vv. 19-21). Jesus teaches here that there is a relationship to Him which is closer than the tie of blood.

III. The Great Missionary Doing Wonders (vv. 22-39).

1. Calming the Storm (vv. 22-25). (1) Jesus asleep (v. 23). While the disciples were sailing the ship the Master felt asleep. (2) The frightened disciples (vv. 23, 24). As their ships were filled with water the disciples awoke Jesus with their cry of peril. (3) Jesus rebuked the wind and water (v. 24). At His word there was great calm. (4) Jesus rebuked the disciples (v. 25). He did not rebuke them for waking Him, but for their lack of faith.

2. Casting Out Demons (vv. 26-39). Demon-possession was in that day, and is today, an awful reality. (1) Jesus met by the demoniac (vv. 26-29). (2) Jesus' question (v. 30). The purpose of this question doubtless was to bring the real man to consciousness—to enable him to distinguish between the demon and himself. (3) The demons' request (vv. 31, 32). They asked permission to enter into a herd of swine. It seems that the demons have a dislike for disembodiment. The devil cannot act without Divine permission. (4) The request granted (vv. 32, 33). Just why this was done we do not know. Since Jesus did it we must believe that it was wise. (5) The effect upon the people (vv. 34-37). (a) The keepers of the swine went and made known in the city and country. (b) The people made investigation. They saw the man clothed and in his right mind, and heard the testimony of those who had seen what was done. (c) Besought Jesus to depart from them. (6) Request of the man whom he healed (vv. 38, 39). He desired to be with Jesus. This was natural and right, but his responsibility was to go home and show them what great things God had done for Him.

Be Constant.

Be constant, oh happy soul, be constant and of good courage; for however intolerable thou are to thyself, yet thou wilt be protected, enriched, and beloved by that greatest Good, as He had nothing else to do than to lead thee to perfection by the highest steps of love; and if thou dost not turn away, but perseverest constantly, without leaving off thy undertaking, know that thou offerest to God the most acceptable sacrifice; and that if this Lord were capable of pain He would find no ease till He has completed this loving union with my soul.—Miguel Molinos.

How Jesus' Fame Spread.

And Jesus returned in the power of the Spirit into Galilee: and there went out a fame of him through all the region roundabout. And he taught in their synagogues, being glorified of all.—Luke 4:14, 15.

Pure Religion.

Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.—James 1:27.

Aiding the Weak.

We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves.—Romans 15:1.

The Wise Man.

A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds.—Bacon.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

F. C. MOON — A. L. PITTS, JR.
MOON & PITTS
Attorneys-at-Law
Offices at
BUCKINGHAM, C. H.
And
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.
Main Offices at Scottsville, Va.

W. D. DUIGIUD
Successor to Geo. A. Duiguid & Son
Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director
Long Distance Phone 111
Lynchburg, Va.

A. H. CLEMENT
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Practice in the courts of Appomattox Buckingham, Campbell and Amherst.

DR. L. L. GAYLE
DENTIST
Office Over Babcock's Store
Appomattox Courthouse — Virginia

CEILING, FLOORING, SIDING
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Inside Trim, Porch Columns, Brackets, Balusters, Laths, Redwood Shingles, Special Millwork,
Complete House Bills Our Specialty
Don't fail to write or see us before buying
FARMVILLE MFG. CO.,
Farmville, Va.

Telephone

when you want that next job of
Printing
You will get first-class work, and you will get it when promised, for having work done when promised is one of the rules of this office.
If you prefer, send the order by mail or bring it to the office in person.
Let Us Show You What We Can Do

A Merchant
We know says that it's his job to please his customers. He is 100 per cent right. It's our job to please merchants by providing the kind of printing that is wanted. Try us and see what we can do.
We Make Good

You Say You Can't Advertise?
That's what others have said and all of a sudden found some competitor was *doing* what they thought they couldn't do. And getting away with it.
Get the bulge on your competitors by telling your story in an attractive manner so it will be read. You'll get the results.
We Are Anxious to Help

Good Printing
THE kind of printing that pays dividends is the kind you should have. Pale, muddy, poorly arranged printed matter is worse than none. The quality of your business is often judged by the quality of your stationery — inferior printing gives an impression of cheapness that is hard to overcome, while good printing carries with it a desirable suggestion of quality.
We produce only *Quality Printing*. Whether you want an inexpensive handbill or a letterhead in colors, if you order it from us you will be sure of getting good workmanship. We have the equipment and the "know how" that enables us to get out really good printing—printing that impresses people with the good taste of its users. That is the only kind of printing that
Pays

TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 47. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. NOVEMBER 29, 1922. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

HARDING'S PLEA TO CONGRESS

eclares Shipping Measure Would Save Money

D FOR FARMER'S SUPPORT

resident's Appeal For Passage Of Legislation Based On Claim That It Will End Enormous Monthly Losses.

Washington.—President Harding delivered in person to a joint session of the Senate and House his earnest recommendation that legislation be enacted before the expiration of the present Congress to aid the American merchant marine and help it to compete successfully with the merchant ships of Great Britain, Japan and other maritime nations. He made pleas in the face of a determined opposition to any form of ship subsidy on the part of a large minority of his own party and at the risk of almost certain split on the measure.

The President devoted virtually all his message to a vigorous advocacy of the subsidy, mentioning only one other national problem—additional relief for agriculture. This and other questions will be dealt with in his message to the regular session, which will meet on December 4.

"This problem cannot longer be ignored," said Mr. Harding. "It's attempted solution cannot longer be postponed. The failure of Congress to act decisively will be no less disastrous than adverse action."

Carrying the fight with unusual aggressiveness to the enemy's camp Mr. Harding said he challenged "every interpretation of favored interests and the excitement of the special few at the expense of the public treasury. I am, first of all, appealing to save the treasury."

Throughout his speech the President argued that the subsidy would save money to the Treasury, because of the heavy losses still being piled up by the Shipping Board. These were estimated at $50,000,000 a year, while the president said the cost of the subsidy would be half that amount.

The executive made a fervent plea that America again be raised to a position of eminence among the maritime nations of the world.

"Striking directly at the opposition to the measure, the President said that of three courses is open to Congress.

"The first is constructive—enact the pending bill, under which, I firmly believe, American merchant marine, privately-owned and privately-operated but serving all the people and ships available to the Government in any emergency, may be established and maintained," he said.

Second Course Destructive.

"The second course is obstructive—continued Government operation and unending Government losses and discourage private enterprise by Government competition, under which losses are met by the public treasury and unless the continued losses and deterioration until the colossal failure ends in sheer exhaustion.

"The third is destructive—involving the sacrifice of our ships abroad, or the scrapping of them at home, the surrender of our aspirations and the confession of our impotence to the world in general and our humiliation before the competing world in particular.

"A choice among the three is inevitable. It is unbelievable that the American people, or the Congress which expresses their power, will consent to surrender and destruction. It is equally unbelievable that our people and the Congress which translates their wishes into action will longer sustain a program of obstruction and unending losses to the Treasury."

Not Subsidy But Federal Aid.

Mr. Harding said the bill was not a subsidy, but "Government aid" in the same sense as the Government provides aid in building inland waterways and improving roads to aid in the growth of commerce. The President emphatically declared that since the Government aids industry by irrigation and reclamation, water-power development, agriculture and marketing by other legislation, it should not hesitate to aid shipping.

"But call it 'subsidy,'" he said, "since there are those who prefer to appeal to mistaken prejudice rather than make frank and logical argument."

The President reviewed the situation briefly and graphically, painting what he called "a gloomy picture of waste." He told how the merchant marine was built at a cost of $3,000,000,000, how Government operation since he took office was entailing a loss of $16,000,000 monthly, how this loss has been cut to $4,000,000 a month, but how it keeps on and will go on as long as the present method of operation lasts.

Question Of Cutting Down Loss.

"It is not, therefore, a question of new burdens to the Treasury or the people, as the foes of subsidy assert, Mr. Harding declared. It is a question of cutting down the loss already borne, he said. The

STARVES SELF TO DEATH,

Woman On Hunger Strike For 50 Days.

Reno, Nev.—Mrs. Pearl A. Cochran, dead here from a self-imposed Her physician said she had not food for 50 days. A year ago Cochran had her attorney swear warrant charging her with inbut at the time she was regarded crank. She told her attorney and physician food did not agree with and eventually would kill her.

Administration would be unworthy, he said, if it knew of a way to save $50,000,000 a year and did not fight for such an economy.

He urged Congress to forget local political questions in dealing with the problem. He said some members of Congress had expressed the fear that a vote for the subsidy would hurt them with their constituents. To them he appealed for "loftier statesmanship, to support and commend a policy designed to effect the larger good to the nation," rather than to "record the too-hasty impressions of a constituency."

He said commercial supremacy for the United States is no less important to the people of Mississippi and the Missouri Valley, the Northwest and the Rocky Mountain region than to the seaboard states.

Would Form Defense In War.

"When people fail in the national viewpoint, and live in the confines of community selfishness, or narrowness, the sun of this republic will have passed its meridian, and our larger aspirations will shrivel in the approaching twilight," Mr. Harding said.

Whatever the view taken, "the bunt, indisputable fact of the loss of fifty millions a year under Government operation, remains," the President added. In addition to wiping out this loss, the subsidy bill, Mr. Harding declares, would "offer the only dependable promise of ships the foundation of a great agency of commerce in peace and an added guarantee of service when it is necessary to our national defense."

GOVERNMENT FAILS TO SEE KLAN "EVIL"

Plan No Action Unless Federal Laws Are Violated

MATTER FOR STATE ACTION

Reported Activities, However, Are Under Constant Investigation, Officials Declare—State Powers Ample.

Washington.—Federal action against the Ku Klux Klan through the law enforcement agencies of the Government will not be undertaken unless the Klan engages in some activity that constitutes direct violation of Federal laws. Alleged outrages ascribed to Klan activities will not be taken up by the Department of Justice or the Postoffice Department unless it is shown that they constitute a conspiracy against the United States. Otherwise Administration officials believe that Klan activities are a matter for State or municipal action.

The Department of Justice and the Postoffice Department are each investigating reported Klan activities. The Postoffice Department is keeping rather close supervision of Klan mail and the mail of known Klan officers. This is admitted, but officials will not state whether any activity has been uncovered which would warrant interference of Federal authorities.

More than a year ago the Department of Justice, through the Bureau of Investigation, made an intensive investigation of the Klan and its reported activities. No action was taken. Since then, it was said officially any number of complaints against the Klan, most of them alleging or involving outrages against individuals. The complaints are made the subject of routine inquiry.

Some of them have involved alleged interstate activities where members of the Klan were supposed to have organized and gone across State lines to punish an individual. At the Department of Justice it was said that the State police powers were regarded as ample to reach such cases with the aid of the extradition laws.

Postmaster General Work said that Klan mail was under the scrutiny of the Postoffice Department, but that so was all other mail. He said the Department was interested in reported activities of the Klan and admitted that the scrutiny was rather close. He said, however, that the Department contemplated no part in any action against the Klan and expected to initiate none.

JURY RAPS MINE OWNERS.

Corner's Body Criticizes Management In Spangler Tragedy.

Johnstown, Pa.—The owners and management of Reilly No. 1 Mine, Spangler, where 77 men were killed in an explosion, November 6, were criticized in connection with the disaster by a coroner's jury in a verdict just returned. The jury's verdict charged that, with the knowledge of the company, there was an insufficient number of fire bosses employed; that open lights were used in the presence of dangerous gas, and that the ventilation in the mine was inadequate.

BONUS BILL BACK AGAIN.

Washington.—Representative Johnson (Republican), of South Dakota reintroduced in the House the soldiers' bonus measure, which was vetoed by President Harding at the last session of Congress.

BIG MONTH FOR EXPORTS.

October Figure Is Largest Since March, 1921.

Washington.—Exports during October amounting to $372,000,000 were greater than for any month since March, 1921, when the total was $387,000,000, according to foreign trade reports just issued by the Commerce Department. For the 10 months ended with October exports totaled $3,109,000,000, as compared with $2,895,000,000 for the same period in 1921.

"TIGER'S" APPEAL RECEIVED COLDLY

Fear of Germany Not Shared in Washington

PLEA LIKE ONE BRIAND MADE

Officials Show No Inclination Toward Altering America's Attitude—France Must Change Stand.

Washington.—The first speech of Georges Clemenceau in his campaign to regain the approval of the American public for France's international stand met with a rather cool response in official circles here.

Although Government officials declined to be drawn into any debate with "the Tiger," it was made clear that this Government does not share the view of Clemenceau and other French statesmen that Germany constitutes a military menace to France.

Former Premier Briand, before the Washington Arms Conference a year ago, painted a dark picture of what he considered the menace of Germany and Russia. This blocked any move toward limitation of land armament at the conference. American officials, basing their views on the reports of official observers abroad, which indicated Germany had been virtually stripped of her military power, did not agree with Briand's statements. Clemenceau, it was pointed out, is following the line of defense of France's policies employed by Briand.

This Government, it has been known for some time, has delayed any direct intervention in Europe, largely because of the French international stand. Informally, it has suggested a readjustment of the reparations, a balancing of the budgets of France and other countries, so that expenditures will not exceed receipts, and a reduction of armies.

Clemenceau, like a true Frenchman, strongly imbued with the nationalist spirit, is standing firmly on the French position, seeking to defend it with all his power, but is not advocating any change in her policies. Government officials do not criticize him for his stand, but point out that if there is no change in the French stand, this country will continue to find it most difficult to aid Europe.

In the Senate there is virtually no demand for ratification of the triple entente between the United States, Great Britain and France, submitted by former President Wilson. Approval of this pact is being strongly urged by Clemenceau.

TO REPRESENT UNITED STATES.

Government Accepts Invitation To Central American Conference.

Washington.—Complying with the desire of the five Central American Governments, the State Department announced that the United States would participate formally in the conference on Central American affairs which will meet here December 4 to discuss matters of mutual interest to all six countries, including limitation of armaments.

Secretary Hughes and Sumner Wells, former chief of the Latin-American division of the State Department, have been appointed by President Harding as American delegates to the conference, now widened to a six-power discussion of American affairs, the governments represented being Costa Rica, Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Honduras.

Following is the text of the department's announcement:

"All the countries of Central America have now accepted the invitation of the United States Government to the conference on Central American affairs to be held, beginning December 4. The United States Government has been invited by the Central American governments to participate in the conference through duly appointed delegates and the President has indicated his readiness to have the United States Government so represented, and has appointed the Secretary of State and Sumner Wells, former chief of the Latin-American division of the State Department, as the representatives of the United States.

"Mr. Wells has been acting as commissioner for the President in connection with the proceedings looking to the withdrawal of the military government in Santo Domingo, and these duties will not be interfered with by his appointment as a delegate to the conference on Central American affairs."

SAYS DRY LAW HURTS GIRLS.

Chicago Woman Declares Boys Now Have To Supply Liquor.

Chicago.—Prohibition was blamed for modern boys and girls going wrong by Miss Bess Sullivan, who resigned as an assistant State's Attorney after spending two years handling cases of delinquent children.

"Boys are not real fellows unless they carry hip liquor, and girls who used to be satisfied with ice cream sodas sit in cabarets drinking synthetic gin half the night," she said. "They never thought of liquor before prohibition."

ATTACKED BY GERMANS.

Inter-Allied Officials Meet Resistance In Bavaria.

Berlin.—British and French officers of the Inter-Allied Control Commission who had announced their intention to inspect a munitions depot at Ingolstadt, Bavaria, were attacked on their arrival at the depot by a band of civilians armed with club. A British officer was injured in the attack. No German soldiers were concerned

NEWSPAPER CHURCH ALLY

Methodist Mission Board Hears Dr. R. W. Keeler.

Philadelphia.—The newspapers are the most valuable allies of the church, Dr. Ralph Welles Keeler, director of publicity of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said before the Board in session here.

"During 16 years in helping to interpret the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the representatives of the press of the United States I have never seen such whole-hearted co-operation as today," said Dr. Keeler.

"For one, I consider the newspapers and press associations of the United States the most valuable allies of those who are endeavoring to make our nation a people of justice and truth."

SEVENTY DEAD IN MINE DISASTER

Dust Explosion in Mine Entombs 480 Men

A MANWAY SAVES MANY

Thrilling Escapes—One Party Had Sat Down To Await Death When Help Arrived.

Birmingham, Ala.—The officials of the Woodward Iron Company, owners of Dolomite Mine No. 3, where 475 coal miners were entombed by a dust explosion, summed up the result of the accident as follows: Dead 70, injured 60, men rescued uninjured 345.

More than 300 workers uninjured by the accident and blast that followed were trapped for several hours. A manway connecting No. 3 mine with Woodward No. 2, afforded place of exit for the miners, while others were brought to the surface by the mine mouth when it was cleared. Most of the injured men huddled themselves in groups in various places of safety, some a mile away from the main entrance.

State militia took charge of policing the districts surrounding the mouth of the pit, and it was stated that martial law might be called to avoid congestion about the mine, owing to the influx of the curious.

Treasurer Wilson stated that the miners believed to be fatally injured had been removed to the Elizabeth Duncan Hospital at Bessemer, near the scene of the accident.

According to mine officials, a broken electric circuit, caused by the runway of a train of "skip" cars, was responsible for the ignition of the dust.

Fifty men, mostly white, were caught under the wreckage of the three "skip" cars, which plunged at great speed when they broke loose from their moorings on the tipple 1100 feet above. Rescue crews found mangled bodies and a score of injured men entangled with twisted steel and splintered wood. The men were skilled workmen, many being sub-foremen and electricians employed in the underground "yard."

According to one of the first miners to be taken out alive, the explosion came with little warning to the men working deep in the entries. This miner stated that the first warning he had was when the concussion of the big blast half turned his body about. He started to make his way toward the mouth of the mine and was joined by other miners, he said.

After they had proceeded a short distance, he stated, shouts of other miners were heard ahead of them and holding their breath as best they could, muffling their faces in coats and clothing the little band of men struggled onward, finally winning their way to fresh air and thus gaining the entryway.

These men were among the first to reach the outside with actual news of the terrible scenes inside the mine. They told of passing over bodies in the main entry and of seeing other miners, badly injured and moaning for help as the fatal after-damp snuffed out their lives.

FEELING AMERICAN COMPETITION

British Ship Owners Say Exporters Are Diverting Traffic.

Washington.—British ship owners are complaining because of competition by American ships in the trade between Great Britain and the United States, according to official reports received by the Government from Hull, England.

British steamship companies assert, the reports declared, that there is growing evidence that exporters are diverting to American vessels traffic which ordinarily would be carried in British bottoms, frequently in spite of express stipulations that British tonnage should be employed. The British owners also express the fear that such action by American firms seriously endangers the profitable operation of British vessels in the American trade.

LISBON CHURCH DYNAMITED.

Lisbon.—A high-power bomb was exploded inside the Church of Soccorro, one of the principal places of worship in Lisbon, during the celebration of mass. No one was injured, as the worshippers were assembling before the altar.

Great damage was done to the church, however. The bomb was exploded at the entrance to the church. A little child saw a man light the fuse

VIRGINIA NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Richmond.—Former State Senator Roland E. Chase, of Dickenson county, who has been in the city for several days on legal business, is a very enthusiastic good roads man. He strongly advocates the calling of an extra session of the General Assembly and the passage of the bond issue bill.

Freeling.—Drucia, the five-year-old daughter of Edward Phipps, was fatally burned a day or two since. The parents were out of the house, when the child's clothing took fire and were burned off, leaving the body burned almost to a crisp. The child survived only a few hours.

Lynchburg.—Upwards of 1,000 garments of clothing were collected here within the last few days by the American Legion for Near East Relief, and Mike Christopher, a Syrian, who had charge of the work, estimated that enough clothing to warm 200 refugees had been sent from here.

Petersburg.—Miss Ethel Mayton, who shot herself while alone at her home, is not expected to survive, according to reports received from the Petersburg Hospital. Miss Mayton, it is said, shot herself with a .32-caliber revolver after she had left a note, in which she stated that she was very unhappy.

Roanoke.—Postmaster Mills announced that it seemed practically certain that Roanoke would in the near future be given a new Federal building, costing not less than half a million dollars. The government has called for valuation of the present Federal building and has taken under consideration two proposed sites for the building, according to Mr. Mills.

Richmond.—Percy V. Dennis, who is studying law at the University of Richmond, was chosen superintendent of Buchanan county; L. T. Hall was made superintendent of the Isle of Wight county, and Miss Pauline B. Williamson was elected State Rural Supervisor, in charge of health work for the State Board of Education, at the meeting of the board. While plans for formal law might be called to avoid congestion about the mine, owing to the influx of the curious.

Treasurer Wilson stated that the miners believed to be fatally injured had been removed to the Elizabeth Duncan Hospital at Bessemer, near the scene of the accident.

According to mine officials, a broken electric circuit, caused by the runway of a train of "skip" cars, was responsible for the ignition of the dust.

Fifty men, mostly white, were caught under the wreckage of the three "skip" cars, which plunged at great speed when they broke loose from their moorings on the tipple 1100 feet above. Rescue crews found mangled bodies and a score of injured men entangled with twisted steel and splintered wood. The men were skilled workmen, many being sub-foremen and electricians employed in the underground "yard."

According to one of the first miners to be taken out alive, the explosion came with little warning to the men working deep in the entries. This miner stated that the first warning he had was when the concussion of the big blast half turned his body about. He started to make his way toward the mouth of the mine and was joined by other miners, he said.

After they had proceeded a short distance, he stated, shouts of other miners were heard ahead of them and holding their breath as best they could, muffling their faces in coats and clothing the little band of men struggled onward, finally winning their way to fresh air and thus gaining the entryway.

These men were among the first to reach the outside with actual news of the terrible scenes inside the mine. They told of passing over bodies in the main entry and of seeing other miners, badly injured and moaning for help as the fatal after-damp snuffed out their lives.

FEELING AMERICAN COMPETITION

British Ship Owners Say Exporters Are Diverting Traffic.

Washington.—British ship owners are complaining because of competition by American ships in the trade between Great Britain and the United States, according to official reports received by the Government from Hull, England.

British steamship companies assert, the reports declared, that there is growing evidence that exporters are diverting to American vessels traffic which ordinarily would be carried in British bottoms, frequently in spite of express stipulations that British tonnage should be employed. The British owners also express the fear that such action by American firms seriously endangers the profitable operation of British vessels in the American trade.

LISBON CHURCH DYNAMITED.

Lisbon.—A high-power bomb was exploded inside the Church of Soccorro, one of the principal places of worship in Lisbon, during the celebration of mass. No one was injured, as the worshippers were assembling before the altar.

Great damage was done to the church, however. The bomb was exploded at the entrance to the church. A little child saw a man light the fuse

Danville.—Counsel for Harry Peck, train dispatcher, filed suit to recover $20,000 from the American Railway Express Company alleging false arrest and imprisonment, slander and assault at the hands of J. H. Nece, a special agent of the company, who came here from Richmond and placed Peck under arrest. It was later shown that Peck was not the man wanted as the embezzler of $3,000 funds from Pershing, Okla., and he was released from jail.

Lynchburg.—Dorothy Thornton, 12-year-old Lynchburg girl, who was sitting in an automobile belonging to Eugene Colwell, of Roanoke, Sunday afternoon near Fourth and Clay streets, had the remarkable experience of going over a bluff off Clay street and coming back unhurt. The car was started by some children playing about it, and on its trip down the side of the hill it tore down a fence and went over a chicken coop. Another remarkable thing was the car was not materially damaged, but it was not gotten out until Monday afternoon.

Lynchburg.—With the spiritual revival following the Billy Sunday campaign here gathering momentum in the city, as well as in outlying territory for a radius of many miles, the coming week promises to be the busiest one the Billy Sunday Club teams have had since they took up the work left for them at the close of the major campaign. In addition to conducting numerous shop and factory meetings during the coming week these being held during the lunch hour of factory workers, the teams from the club will conduct one evangelistic campaign each night during the week and assist in another straight through the week.

Fredericksburg.—An auction sale of valuable Stafford land, which took place in Fredericksburg, attracted the largest crowd of any sale in recent months, when "Little Whim" farm and the eastern portion of "Little Falls" farm were sold under the hammer. "Little Whim" was the first to be sold and was knocked down to F. W. Proudfoot, of Chicago, at a price of $18,900. The property contains 214 acres and a handsome suburban residence with modern conveniences. The eastern portion of "Little Falls" farm, located on the Northern Neck Highway, about two and one-half miles from Fredericksburg, containing 400 acres, brought $22,000 and went to the same purchaser.

Staunton.—Charles B. Ralston, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and secretary of the Staunton Fair Association and the Virginia State Fair Association, received official notification of his appointment as Staunton's postmaster. However, he has rejected the honor, which carries a salary of $3,400. Mr. Ralston is a Republican and his appointment came, it is thought, after party leaders here and in Richmond were unable to decide between Joseph Kivlighan and Edward L. Collins, two aspirants. It is not known where the postoffice plum will now fall, but in the meantime Samuel M. Donald, Democratic incumbent, continues to serve, although his term of office expired last August.

Winchester.—The Grand Lodge of Masons in Virginia soon is to be invited to officiate at the laying of the corner-stone of the Handley Schools, which are being erected here as a part of the John Handley Foundation at a cost of about $600,000. The corner-stone is expected to be laid some time this winter. Grand Lodge officers attending will be entertained by Winchester Hiram Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M., and it is expected the occasion will be one of the most noteworthy Masonic gatherings here in recent years. It is also probable the exercises will be attended by a number of men of unusual prominence in many branches of educational work, including government specialists and representatives of the General Education Board, of New York, under whose direction the Handley School plan was formulated.

Norfolk.—A referendum to the voters of the State next November on a good roads bond issue is the proposal of Alfred C. Smith, member of the House of Delegates from Norfolk county. Mr. Smith, who was one of the leaders of the fight in the last session of the legislature for the $12,000,000 bond issue, expressed the fear that it would be impossible to get action on the program at the extraordinary session of the General Assembly, which Governor Trinkle is expected to call for early in January. However, the county delegates declared that the Governor should call the legislators together, as early as possible in order that a show-down might be had on providing funds for road construction in 1923—either by a bond issue or a 3-cent tax on gasoline as an emergency measure for 1923.

Petersburg.—Mrs. A. P. Everett, 15 South Market street, is in a critical condition at the local hospital as the result of having her scalp ripped from her head by machinery at the Virginia Trunk and Bag Company's plant. She was rushed to the hospital immediately after the accident. Mrs. Everett, it is said, was leaning over certain parts of the machinery when her hair caught and the power of the machine tore her hair and scalp from her head, she suffering intense pain. She will recover.

surface. Investigation disclosed a newly built 500-gallon still surrounded by numerous barrels of mash.

Norfolk.—Indicted in November, 1918, on a charge of padding a government payroll, W. L. Whitehurst was sentenced to one year and a day in the Federal prison at Atlanta. Since the indictment in 1918 Whitehurst skipped a $500 bond fixed on November 6 of that year; was later arrested and entered a plea of guilty at the May term of court with sentence reserved until

STATE CAPITAL

Klan Officers Quizzed.

Richmond.—

Four witnesses were examined by State Corporation Commission in the hearing accorded representatives of the national office of the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan in an endeavor to ascertain if the organization was doing business in Virginia without license. W. C. Maddox, former Exalted Cyclops, and three former members of the local Klan were examined namely: A. G. Miller, W. J. Stockton Jr., and J. H. Wood.

In event the Klan is found guilty of violating the State law relative to doing business in the State without license, the fine is from $10 to $1,000 the latter being imposed in only the most flagrant violations.

J. V. Poole appeared as chief counsel for the Klan, but the active work before the commission was done by R. Kent Spiller, of Roanoke, who contended that the Klan was a fraternal organization, exempted from the necessity of procuring a charter, and that none of the acts of agents of the Klan were in violation of the State statutes.

Chairman William F. Rhea allowed the Klan ten days in which to prepare a written brief covering the points raised, and the matter will be in advisement until that time.

Highway Engineers Appointed.

Engineers to have charge of the various engineering divisions of the State highway department were announced by George P. Coleman, State Highway Commissioner. Each engineer is being assigned duties, in accord with the plans for the reorganization of the engineering branch of the department, recently approved by the State Highway Commission, of which Henry G. Shirley is chairman

Eight districts have been laid out throughout the State, each to be in charge of a district engineer, and each district will be subdivided into five resident districts, each in charge of a resident engineer. These resident engineers will be chosen from the present project engineers, thus doing away with project engineers.

Every section of Virginia was represented by highway engineers at a session held in the State Highway Commission headquarters, incident to the complete reorganization of the department. The taking over of the maintenance of 2,000 additional miles of the State highway system was discussed. Only 2,000 miles altogether of the 4,000 miles in the State were kept by the State Highway Commission formerly.

Pollard To Write Supplement To Book

John Garland Pollard, of the College of William and Mary, has been appointed by the American Viewpoint Society, which is comprised of forty of the leading educators of the United States, to write the Virginia State supplement to "We and Our Government." Announcement of the favorable passing on the name of Mr. Pollard was received last night following consideration by the society.

Five Southerners on the national editorial board, of which Donald F Stewart is president and editor, are: Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary, the American School Citizenship League; Annie Webb Blanton, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Texas; J. A. C. Chandler, president of the College of William and Mary; Cora Wilson Stewart, chairman of the national illiteracy committee, Frankfort, Ky., and Philip Shore, chairman.

New Negotiations On For Jefferson's Home.

Negotiations for the purchase of "Monticello," the historic home of Thomas Jefferson, are now being conducted between Miss Ruth Cuningham, secretary of the Thomas Jefferson National Memorial Association, and Jefferson Levy, present owner. Mr. Levy has not affixed his signature to the agreement to sell the estate to the association, but he has agreed, it is said, in the presence of three representatives of the association to dispose of it to that body at $500,000, and to reduce the amount required to bind the bargain from $50,000 to $25,000.

Plans for raising the money necessary to complete the transaction will be announced at a meeting of the association to be held at the home of Mrs. John Skelton Williams, treasurer.

Publishing Company Fined.

The Lightner Publishing Corporation, of Chicago, which has been publishing a peanut journal at Suffolk, Va., since 1920, was fined $100 by the State Corporation Commission for doing business without complying with the State laws. Several other firms were given light fines for infractions of the statute, the chief offense being the failure to file stock certificates.

Big Seal Sales Expected.

Seventeen years ago there were only 100 hospitals and sanatoria in the United States for the treatment of tuberculosis; today there are nearly 700 exclusively for this disease, aggregating 63,000 beds and more than 550 clinics and dispensaries. When the work began limited funds for the fight came from a few contributors, but now the work throughout the country is financed largely through the sale of the well-known Christmas seals, the little "stickers" having practically cut in half the death rate.

SAYS HIS KISSES BURNED.

Wife, Seeking Divorce, Complains Of Husband's "Violence."

Chicago.—William E. Gast, postoffice clerk, "played postoffice" in his own home so ardently that he has kissed himself out of favor with his wife, Mrs. Susan Gast, who in a bill of divorce asks an injunction restraining the over-passionate defendant from ever kissing her again.

"He kissed me so often and so violently that he made my lips burn," she

PRUDENT PETER

By MILDRED WHITE

(©, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

Peter had been brought up to be prudent. His mother and grandmother had been prudent before him, as the old house on the town square bore witness. The same massive furniture still held place, the same quaint ornaments economically prevailed. Mrs. Weatheral held old-fashioned views regarding home-management and domestic system.

Patience Fairly was the favored of Mrs. Weatheral's choice. Patience went for several years to school in the mountains where decorum and deportment were specialized. Returning much prettier than when she had gone away, and possessing all the worthy traits admired by his mother, Peter began at once to pay his childhood friend attention.

Smoking a cigar placidly on her father's pleasant porch at evening, Peter almost proposed. Patience was so domestically attractive with the bit of sewing in her hand and dainty ruffled frock draping her figure.

His mother was continually reminding Peter how carefully Patience expended her father's money in her housekeeping charge. And now resolutely Patience refused attention from other admiring young men. "She must know a man very well," his mother approvingly told Peter, "before she will allow him the privilege of a call, and then he must be entertained in the presence of either her mother or myself."

Peter smiled upon Patience to show his appreciation and Patience lowered her eyes humbly. But he was certain that his proposal, if he should decide to make it, would receive a gratifying response. Peter held her hand for the space of two minutes that evening at departure and was moved to propose an early call on the following evening. Patience bowed her smooth brown head and smiled shyly. Peter sought his mother in the booklined room.

"There could not be a more admirable young woman than Patience," he confided. "I really think we would all be very happy together, mother. I am contemplating putting the marriage question to her tomorrow night."

"We are agreed upon that choice, Peter," she said, "but I have found it wise to consider thoughtfully other questions. Surely the entire question of future happiness lies in marriage. Then, too, it might be well for you to see a little more of the world before you settle down to the management of your family establishment. Why not take a trip? You could motor, my dear, and see some new points of interest. I would suggest that your stay be not extended over two weeks."

Thus the mother sought to postpone yet a little longer the surrender of her submissive son to even the woman of her choice.

Peter took the trip. For the first few days he wondered why he had done so. The roads were tiresomely long, the stopping places boresome. Then he came to a quaint old city with its stone wall. He was hurrying down a hot pavement in sight-seeing quest the day following his arrival when a young woman accosted him.

"Where," she asked briskly, "is the post office?" Peter, annoyed at the brusqueness, turned; his questioner waited impatiently.

"Well?" she repeated.

"You might follow me," he suggested. "I am going there myself."

"I'll walk with you," the girl returned.

"Maybe," she looked up at him, "you wouldn't mind helping with my bundles."

Peter looked her over. He was not aware of this rudeness. Her jaunty hat seemed to invite his glance; her hair was rumpled and curly beneath it, and her brown eyes shone with warm life, or hidden joy.

At the post office she accepted her bundles gratefully and promptly dismissed him.

Peter was amazed at her disappearance. Also he was chagrined.

The astonishing young person had offended his dignity. This was, he supposed, one of those modern girls his mother deplored. The "modern girl's" face recurred to him as he walked at evening on the balcony of the hotel. And Peter wondered how such an unconventional creature might prove upon further acquaintance. Would she continue to astound by her unexpectedness, and would she smile at